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MARCH MEETING, 1886.

The appointed meeting of the Society was held, as usual, on the 11th instant, the Rev. Dr. ELLIS being in the chair.

The Secretary's account of the proceedings at the last meeting was read.

The Librarian's report of gifts to the Library during the past month was presented.

The Corresponding Secretary announced that Mr. Samuel F. McCleary had accepted his election as a Resident Member of the Society.

The PRESIDENT referred to the death of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, who was an Honorary Member; and of Mr. Henry Stevens, of London, who was a Corresponding Member. He then proceeded as follows:—

While we are gathered at this hour at our regular monthly meeting, there is another company of his friends and clerical brethren attending the funeral rites of our late esteemed associate, the Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D.D., for many years the Rector of Christ Church, Cambridge. The Society would express their respect for his character, and their appreciation of the historical taste and industry given to the themes which engaged his interest. Dr. F. E. Oliver is charged with the office of writing the memoir of Dr. Hoppin for the Proceedings.

In view of the approaching Annual Meeting, a Committee of Nomination was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Greenough, Hill, and Saltonstall; and a Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts, consisting of Messrs. Bangs and E. J. Lowell.

Mr. Horatio Hale, of Clinton, Ontario, was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society.

The PRESIDENT, in behalf of the committee appointed to report upon the manuscripts given by Mr. Francis Parkman, then said:—

These manuscripts, the larger portion of which are substantially bound, as well as the few collections of papers which are

still unbound, constitute together one of the most valuable and interesting of the gifts ever made to the Society. The remarks with which Mr. Parkman accompanied his donation, and his brief summary of the collection as a whole, and more particular reference to some of the more private documents among them, appear in the published Proceedings of the Society for January, 1885. While his own modest statement there given may be considered as substantially describing the character of his donation, it might have been indefinitely extended by details which he is better qualified than any other to impart. The Society, after listening to his remarks and receiving his gift, agreed that something more and other than the usual vote of grateful reception should be offered and put on our records as our recognition of its value and character. The committee to whom the subject was referred, in now reporting upon it, are not prompted to offer an analysis of the contents of these manuscripts.

With the intimation of a purpose, at some future time, to add other papers of a similar character to those he has now given us, Mr. Parkman makes these over to the absolute possession of the Society, subject only to his own reserved right or privilege "of taking any part of the collection—to be called the Parkman Collection and kept together as such—from the Library, for consultation, the same to be returned when his purpose is answered."

Two suggestions—one in part of personal reference, with another of a more general character—relating to this precious acquisition for our Cabinet may fitly be offered by the committee.

The first of these suggestions appropriately and even necessarily refers to Mr. Parkman himself. In early manhood, more than forty years ago, he selected with vigorous intelligence and with enthusiastic ardor, as a subject for his study, research, and pen when qualified to use it wisely, the history of exploration, occupancy, possession, and political and military operations of the subjects of the King of France for dominion on this northern part of our continent. Without referring to travel and work in our own country in pursuing his subject with continuous labor through all these years, it is to be noted that the collection of papers now in our keeping represents, but only in part, some of the acquisitions of his inquiry and

research made in four successive visits of many months' continuance to Europe. By costly outlay in the employment of assistants and copyists he devoted himself to an examination and transcription of historical documents of an original and authentic character concerning the actors, the incidents and events entering into his vast theme. From the private cabinets of the descendants of many of the most conspicuous of those actors he was privileged with copies of papers which give a charm and piquancy, as well as an element of revealing exposure of secrets, to the pages of some of his published volumes. The great Government repositories—the Archives de la Marine et des Colonies, Archives de la Guerre, Archives Nationales, and Bibliothèque Nationale in France, and the Public Record Office and the British Museum in England—furnished the originals for most of the contents of the volumes and papers presented to us by the donor, of whose zeal, diligence, and concentrated toil they are in themselves a striking memorial. An equally patient and intelligent use of these papers has, with wide extended travel and investigation on this continent, wrought out the nine published volumes which have secured to Mr. Parkman the foremost place and honors among our historians. Though very few of these manuscripts have been printed by him in full, they have been thoroughly digested in the pages of the author. While it would seem to be useless for any future literary worker to rehearse Mr. Parkman's general subject, even with the free use of the precious materials which he has so laboriously gathered, these may be of good service in the investigation of some of the special themes engaging inquirers.

Another suggestion presents itself as not inappropriate for this brief report. By the not always just decision of policy and war, all the rights of dominancy and possession by France on this continent were extinguished. This was a grievous and bitter decision of a rivalry for territorial mastery over North America which had extended through a century and a half between France and England. The papers now in our keeping, regarded as a whole, stand as witnesses to the enterprise and heroism of the subjects of the French monarch here, which might rightfully have secured for France a measured success rather than an absolute discomfiture. Her pioneer explorers, her devoted priests, her soldiers, merchants, and sagacious civil

and military officers, her traders and adventurers filling the woods with their wild roamings, and the relations of her colonists with the native tribes — either of assimilation with them or in exterminating wars — might have claimed from fortune quite another allotment of destiny in the New World. Failing of that result, history can but keep faithfully the record of toil and achievement, though thwarted in the results. The Cabinet of this Historical Society has committed to it a great trust in the possession and care of such a mass of documents of prime authority and authenticity, the monuments of the zeal and vigor, the prowess and ambition, displayed by the subjects of France in opening the continent which policy and the fortunes of war assigned to the stock of England.

We have only to add that a committee of the Society, charged with making a detailed report upon the manuscripts in its keeping, will include in that report at some future day a synopsis of these manuscript collections.

Judge HOAR, of the committee to whom was referred the recent bequest of Mr. Sibley, made the following report: —

The Committee appointed to consider what action of the Society is appropriate, in view of the munificent bequest to the Society in the will of its late member, John Langdon Sibley, have attended to that duty, and report that they recommend the passage of the following resolutions: —

1. The Massachusetts Historical Society desires to place on record its grateful acknowledgment of the interest in its prosperity and resources expressed by its late member, John Langdon Sibley, in the munificent bequest in his will; which, though not available for a considerable period of time, is clearly intended to be ultimately of far greater value and benefit to the Society than the gift of any previous benefactor.

2. That a copy of the foregoing vote be transmitted by the Recording Secretary to the widow of Mr. Sibley, accompanied by an expression of the sympathy of this Society with her bereavement, and an assurance of the respect and regard in which his memory is held by his associates in its membership.

For the Committee,

MARCH 11, 1886.

E. R. HOAR, *Chairman.*

Mr. DEANE laid before the meeting several original papers which had recently been received by a lady in Cambridge from a relative in New Brunswick, Mr. Francis Edward Winslow, a descendant of Edward Winslow, Esq., a loyalist and refugee, who died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1784, aged seventy.¹ These papers are of about the period of the Revolution, and consist partly of letters from different members of the Winslow family, sometimes dated at Newport, and sometimes at New York, where the British then had possession. Several are from Pelham Winslow, a son of General John, and addressed to his cousin, Edward Winslow, Jr., who on one letter is called "Colonel Edward Winslow, commander of the Associated Loyalists, &c., Newport." Pelham and his cousin Edward had both enlisted under the British flag. The former, who is called "Major," died in Brooklyn, Long Island, in 1783, leaving a wife living in Plymouth, who after his death wrote a piteous letter to a loyalist friend in Nova Scotia, asking for a grant of land and rations from the British Government, for herself and two children in a destitute condition. Her maiden name was Joanna White. Two commissions, one appointing Edward Winslow a Register of Wills, &c., for Plymouth County, and one for Suffolk County, are noticed. One of the most interesting papers is headed "A List of the Refugees from the County of Plymouth," and gives the names of about ninety persons, more than three fourths of whom are set down as from Marshfield. These papers were courteously placed in Mr. Deane's hands by Miss Mary W. W. Gannett, of Cambridge, a relative of their former owner, for any purpose which he might wish to make of them, but the originals were to be returned. They were communicated by Mr. Deane for the use of the Society, and here follow:—

Edward Winslow and Others to Captain Theophilus Cotton.

PLYMOUTH, February, 1760.

CAPTAIN THEOPHILUS COTTON,

Master of the Schooner "Four Friends."

SIR,—These are to desire and impower you to go on board said schooner as master come to sail, and make the best of your way for the

¹ This Edward was a brother of General John Winslow, who removed the Acadians in 1755, and who died in Hingham in 1774. See Sabine's *Loyalists*, vol. ii. pp. 439–444.

port of Cadiz. On your arrival there, value yourself on some gentlemⁿ of honor, integrity, and good substance. The Company of Hall and Gould have been recommended to us as a very good house. If, upon inquiry, you find them so, and are likely to transact your business with as much despatch and fidelity as any other person, would have you value yourself upon them; and we desire you to see that the produce of your cargo (after purchasing a load of salt and what else we have wrote for and paying the necessary charges of your schooner), be remitted to Messrs. Champion and Hagley, merchants in London, by good bills of exchange before your departure from the port of Cadiz, if you can, in proportion to our several interests, namely:—

To Edward Winslow ¹	3
To Gideon White	3
To Silvanus Bartlett	8
To Thomas Davis	8

We desire you to purchase for us fifty boxes lemons; forty jars of oil; eight casks sherry; eight quarter-casks Spanish brandy; sixteen casks raisins; eight flails figs; twenty-four lbs. capers; eight dozen Barcelona handkerchiefs at 18/ sterling; eight dozen ditto at 25/; four dozen best ditto — dark colors.

If you have opportunity to buy anything that you think will turn out to good advantage here, as duck or tea, &c. please to do it. If, on your arrival at Cadiz, you find that you can do better by going up the Straits, then proceed to what port you shall judge you can get the best market and be most for the benefit of your owners.

Col. Winslow to Benjamin Marston.

SIR,—This is to inquire of your health and family's, and also to acquaint you of the indisposition that dear little Bennie hath been under. He was taken the last Friday; was weak at night, with a strong fever, which continued upon him till Monday, when we sent for Dr. Otis, who is the most experienced physician in our parts, who,

¹ Edward Winslow, who signs this letter, was a brother of General John Winslow. He was a loyalist at the Revolution, and retired to Halifax, where he died in 1784, aged seventy. Some letters to his son Edward, also a loyalist, may be seen further on. Gideon White was a great-grandson of Peregrine White. He married Joanna Howland in 1743, and died March 3, 1769, aged sixty-two. A daughter, Joanna, married Pelham Winslow. A son, Gideon, born in Plymouth in 1752, a loyalist, removed to Nova Scotia, where he died in 1833. Sylvanus Bartlett was a descendant of Robert, who came in the "Anne" in 1623. Thomas Davis was the ancestor of the distinguished family of that name in Plymouth. See Sabine's *Loyalists*, vol. ii. pp. 418, 419, 439-446; Russell's *Guide to Plymouth, etc.*, p. 248; 1 *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xi. p. 94.

when he came, judged it to be the intermitting fever, and thought it would be best to bleed him in the arm, which he immediately did, which he bore like a hero, held out his little arm, let the doctor prick it, see the blood run from it, and did not so much as whimper in the least. The doctor came the next day and gave him a vomit, and stayed with him till it had done working, which was very gentle. It worked about five or six times. His fever is much abated, though he still remains heavy and hath little or no stomach to eat. I hope God in mercy will restore him to his health again in his due time. I hope your wife will not be over-concerned about him. May assure yourselves there shall be nothing wanting we can do for him. It is a sickly time in general with children amongst us. Our neighbor Fullertons are all sick but one. My love and respects to yourself and wife and to Mrs. Betty.

I am yours,

ISAAC WINSLOW.¹

MARSHFIELD, September the [day and year torn off].

[Addressed, "To Mr. BENJAMIN MARSTON in Salem."]

*Commission to Edward Winslow as Register of Wills, &c., for
Plymouth County.*

SEAL.

George the Third, by the Grace of God of
Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King,
Defender of the Faith, &c.

Fra. Bernard.

To all unto whom these presents shall come Greeting: Know ye that we, in the loyalty, ability, and fidelity of Edward Winslow, Esq.,² confiding, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Edward Winslow the office of Register of Wills, Administrations, Inventories, Accompts, Decrees, Orders, Determina-

¹ The writer of this letter was Colonel Isaac Winslow, father of General John and of Edward the refugee; born 1670, died 1738. Benjamin Marston, to whom the letter is addressed, married Elizabeth daughter of Colonel Isaac; and "little Bennee," whose illness is here reported, was their child, on a visit to his grandfather. The child, who became Colonel Benjamin Marston, was born Sept. 30, 1730. Taking sides with the loyalists in the Revolution, he retired to Halifax, but soon returned and was imprisoned, then proscribed and banished. He went to England, and becoming agent for the settlement of a colony on the coast of Africa, died there Aug. 10, 1792, without issue. The date of the letter is torn off. An endorsement, "from G. Father Winslow," is believed to be in the hand of Edward Winslow, Jr. See N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg. vol. iv. p. 302; Mitchell's Bridgewater, p. 389; Sabine's Loyalists, vol. ii. pp. 48, 446.

² This was Edward Winslow who removed to Halifax.

tions, and other writings which shall be made or granted by the Judge of Probate of Wills, and for granting letters of administration in the County of Plymouth, within our Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and which shall be before the said judge proved, allowed, or exhibited: and him the said Edward Winslow do constitute Register of Wills, Administrations, and other writings and matters as aforesaid, in our said County of Plymouth; hereby authorizing and empowering the said Edward Winslow to take into his charge and custody all records, papers, and other writings to the said office belonging, requiring him to act and do in the said office as becometh his duty therein.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the public seal of our Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Francis Bernard, Esq., our Captain-General, and Governor in Chief of our said Province, at Boston, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1762. In the second year of our reign.

By his Excellency's command, with the advice and consent of the Council.

A. OLIVER, *Secretary.*

PLYMOUTH ss. April 6, 1762.

Edward Winslow, Esq., took the oath, subscribed the test and declaration required by Act of Parliament, also the oath of office as Register of Probate, together with the oath required by law respecting the bills of the neighboring Provinces.

JOHN WINSLOW,	} Appointed to swear the civil officers in the County of Plymouth.
THOS. CLAPP,	
ELIJAH CUSHING,	
THOS. FOSTER,	

William Sheaffe to Edward Winslow.

SIR,—The bearer of this, Mr. William Shippard, Tide Surveyor of his Majesty's Customs at this port, is going to Plymouth upon an information that some prohibited or uncustomed goods have been there landed in a clandestine manner, to whom you are to give all the assistance in your power; and if any goods are seized by him you are to use your utmost endeavors that they may be brought up to this town.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

WILL. SHEAFFE, *Deputy Collector.*¹

CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON, June 11, 1771.

EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq., Deputy Collector at Plymouth.

¹ See Sabine's *Loyalists*, vol. ii. p. 280.

*Commission to Edward Winslow, Register of Wills, &c., for
Suffolk County.*

1775.

SEAL.

George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great
Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender
of the Faith, &c.

Thomas Gage.

To all unto whom these presents shall come Greeting: Know ye that we, in the loyalty, ability, and fidelity of Edward Winslow, Esq.,¹ confiding, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Edward Winslow the office of Register of Wills, Administrations, Inventories, Accounts, Decrees, Orders, Determinations, and other writings which shall be made or granted by the Judge of Probate of Wills, and for granting letters of administration in the County of Suffolk, within our Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and which shall be before the said judge proved, allowed, or exhibited: and him the said Edward Winslow do constitute Register of Wills, Administrations, and other writings and matters as aforesaid in our said County of Suffolk; hereby authorizing and empowering the said Edward Winslow to take into his charge and custody all records, papers, and other writings to the said office belonging, requiring him to act and do in the said office as becometh his duty therein.

In testimony whereof we have caused the public seal of our Province of Massachusetts Bay aforesaid to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Thomas Gage, Esq., Governor of our said Province at Boston, the twenty-fourth day of July, 1775. In the fifteenth year of our Reign.

By his Excellency's command,

THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

PROVINCE OF THE }
MASSACHUSETTS BAY } BOSTON, Aug. 5, 1775.

Edward Winslow, Esq., within-named, took the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy repealed, and subscribed the test or declaration therein contained, together with the oath of abjuration, also took the oath of office.

Before me,

THOMAS GAGE.

¹ Mr. William T. Davis thinks that this commission was to Edward Winslow, jr.

*A List of the Refugees from the County of Plymouth.**Middleborough.*

Hon. Peter Oliver, Esq.
Dr. Peter Oliver, Jr., Esq.
Ebenezer Spooner.

Plimouth.

Edward Winslow, Jr., Esq.
Cornelius White.
John Thomas.
Gideon White, Jr.
Lemuel Goddard.
Elkanah Cushman.
Thomas Foster, 3d.

Halifax.

Josiah Sturtevant, Esq.
Daniel Dunbar.

Pembroke.

Thomas Josselyne.

Scituate.

Dr. Benj. Stockbridge, Esq.
Charles Curtis.
Luke Hall.

Marshfield.

Hon. N. R. Thomas, Esq.
Abijah White, Esq.
Deacon John Tilden.
Capt. Nath. Phillips.
Pelham Winslow, Esq.
Dr. Isaac Winslow, Esq.
Nathaniel Thomas.
Elisha Foord.
William Cowper.
Sylvanus White.
Stephen Tilden.
Joseph Tilden.
Capt. Cornelius White.
John Baker.
Warren White.

John Carver.
Cornelius White, Jr.
Joseph Young.
Ephraim Little.
Seth Bryant.
Daniel White, Jr.
Caleb Carver, Jr.
Joshua Young.
Joseph Hall.
Daniel Thomas.
Seth Vinal, Jr.
Edmund Fitzpatrick.
Israel Tilden.
Gideon White.
Gideon Walker.
Zaref [Zera?] Walker.
Benjamin Walker.
Nathaniel Gardiner.
John Stevens.
Levi Foord.
Joseph Phillips.
Adam Hall, 3d.
Zephaniah Devrow.
Thomas Devrow.
Sybeline White.
John Baker, Jr.
Abraham Walker.
Isaiah Walker.
Capt. Paul White.
Capt. Daniel White.
Simeon Keen.
Abijah White, Jr.
Thomas Little.
Thomas Little, Jr.
Samuel Foord.
Elijah Foord.
Adam Rogers.
John Little.
Lemuel White.
Seth Devrow.
Seth Vinal.
Jedediah Ewell.

Seth Ewell.
 John Highland.
 Daniel Phillips.
 Kenelm Baker.
 Asa Thomas.
 Noah Hatch.
 Peabody Little.
 Onesimus Macomber.

John Tilden, Jr.
 Joshua Tilden.
 Obediah Daman.
 Robert Sherman.
 John Hatch.
 Wm. Henry Little.
 Caleb Carver, 3d.
 Samuel White.

Besides 58 [obliterated] from Marshfield.¹

[Paper labelled "List of Refugees from Plymouth County."]

Simon Pease to Edward Winslow, Jr.

NEWPORT, Sept. 29, 1777.

DEAR SIR, — I shall be glad to be jointly concerned with you, to be shipped here, by the first vessel, and Freebody will take them on board (without you should have an opportunity of shipping them so as to save the freight), ten pipes of Madeira wine at 28.10, two pipes of the first quality at 42£, and ten pipes of good red port if to be had from 30 to 35£ sterling per pipe; also two or three chests of good Bohea tea, if to be had at 4 or 4/3 sterling per pound, by all which articles I think we may be benefited from twenty to thirty per cent at least. You will order the Madeira wine shipt in good order, and let it be of a good quality as the sort of wine will admit; the port should choose to have by all means good; if on this trial we should find it will turn to account, we may increase the quantity so as to supply the garrison. I shall be particularly obliged to you if, without putting yourself to any ill convenience, you can procure for me the memorandum of articles below. The cow is the most material article, but the others we shall be extremely glad of; the beef I would not have sent till the weather gets a little colder, so that it may come fresh. I wish your health and happiness, and am with respect,

Your most humble servant,

SIMON PEASE.²

¹ I do not know how authentic this list is. It appears to be in a contemporary hand, and resembles that of Pelham Winslow. Dr. Isaac Winslow, whose name is here, was not a refugee, though he probably sympathized with the rest of his immediate family. One is impressed with the large number reported as from Marshfield.

² Simon Pease, of Rhode Island, was captain in the Loyal Newport Associates. He died during this year, and was succeeded by Pigot Jan. 1, 1778. See Sabine's Loyalists. He and Edward Winslow, Jr., appear to have had business transactions together, and in the following January Pelham Winslow visited Newport, on behalf of his cousin, to bring these matters to a settlement.

A good cow, two quarters of beef, six barrels of Newtown pippins, fifty or sixty pounds of good butter in a tub, a bushel or two of shag-barks, a quintal or two of good fish, a dozen of live turkeys, — if not too dear, say a dollar apiece.

You mentioned that Liverpool beer was sold at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per dozen sterling: should there any be at market for that, or even $8\frac{1}{2}$, I think ten or twelve casks of one hundred or twelve dozen each would answer here very well. I have sent you twenty-five light half Joannes, which you will oblige me in putting off for me; also a small bundle of gold for John Winslow.

Yours,

S. P.

A pair of strong leather breeches for a servant.

Mem. — 2 boxes of candles on board Freebody, directed for you.

40 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tare, 8
45 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 10
86	18
18	

Boxes 68 @ 2, 6 = 8. 10. 0
3

8. 13. sterling.

The foregoing is an exact and true copy from the original letter.
Attest,

PELHAM WINSLOW.

LONG ISLAND, Jan. 4, 1778

ANDREW CAZNEAU.

Pelham Winslow¹ to Edward Winslow, Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1777.

DEAR SIR, — Yesterday a flag of truce arrived here from Boston. Miss Grissell Apthorp and the younger son of Colonel Coffin came passengers, who acquaint me that our friends at Plymouth, Milton, &c.,

¹ Pelham Winslow, the writer of this letter, was the second son of General John, who removed the Acadians in 1755. Sympathizing with the British, he took refuge in Boston, and on the evacuation went to Halifax, thence to New York, enlisting in the service of the Crown, and was a major. Pelham had married Joanna White, a daughter of Gideon White, and sister of Gideon White, Jr. He died on Long Island in 1783. See Sabine's *Loyalists*, vol. ii.

This letter is addressed to Edward Winslow, a cousin of the writer, son of Edward known as the refugee. He joined the royal army at Boston, entered the service, and became a colonel, and was, at the time this letter was written, probably at or near Philadelphia, as he is here congratulated on the reduction of Red Bank and Mud Island on the Delaware, which occurred Nov. 16 and 18, 1777.

are well in health, but greatly dispirited and discouraged in consequence of General Burgoyne's misfortune. Your father and sister Sally are very anxious to hear from you; he is willing to accept of your proposal. I shall write by return of the flag and let them know you are well. Our friend Gid,¹ after a short confinement on board the guard ship at Boston, is exchanged and arrived at Halifax. Captain Ben Smith arrived here this day from Madeira; he touched at Newport, where he saw your sister Pen;² she is well, and has wrote you by Mr. Sheaffe, who sailed from Rhode Island in company with Captain Smith, but is not yet arrived. Your friend Simon Pease is no more; he died with the small-pox at Mr. Banister's. Captain Smith further informs me that a few days before he sailed from Newport a flag of truce arrived from Providence, with forty or fifty sailors lately belonging to his Majesty's ship "Syren," who with a tender and a transport ship were some time past drove ashore from Point Judith in a heavy gale of wind. The vessels were lost, but the people got on shore and were made prisoners; these people bring accounts that General Gates was at Providence with six thousand men, and preparing to make a descent upon Rhode Island. For further views, politics, &c., I refer you to the bearer. I heartily congratulate you upon the reduction of Mud Island and Red Bank, an encouraging presage to future conquests. Mr. Marston and myself, during the absence of Chip,³ spent a few days at the valley; your friends at that place are well. I have not had any safe opportunity of forwarding the papers you left with me for Halifax; when I have, you may depend shall embrace it. I mentioned to you before your departure from this place that I was tired of an idle life; if my assistance in yours or any other department would be of any service, should prefer it to a state of indolence and inactivity. If you are not like to return soon, should be obliged you would forward my warrant by the first opportunity, and let me know the fate of Captain Cook's memorial.

Compliments to my worthy friend Major Balfour concludes me

Your sincere friend and kinsman,

PELHAM WINSLOW.

EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq.

Pelham Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

NEWPORT, Jan. 28, 1778.

DEAR SIR,—I embrace this first opportunity to acquaint you of my safe arrival at this place after a cold and disagreeable voyage of five

¹ Gideon White, the brother of Pelham Winslow's wife. See the interesting sketch of him and his descendants by Sabine, vol. ii. pp. 418, 419.

² Penelope.

³ "Chip" is probably Ward Chipman, a young refugee, who about this time had returned to his native country and joined the king's troops in New York.

days. My reception here was kind and friendly, and I have the pleasure again to reassure you that I am apprehensive of very little difficulty in the settlement of your affairs in this place. Inclosed you have an abstract of the state of your concerns with Mr. Pease, by which you will observe that the port wine and the rum are disposed of: eight pipes of the Madeira wine remain unsold; the three pipes sent by Captain Dixon in the "Greyhound" never were in the custody of Mr. Pease. Your friend Mr. Handfield of the Twenty-second Regiment tells me one was delivered to the Twenty-second Regiment, another to the Forty-third, and the third to the Fifty-fourth, and that I shall have no difficulty in collecting the money. He desires to be particularly remembered to you. The pipe of wine intended for Dr. Paine was delivered Mr. Ruggles, but the Doctor says he will pay me for it. I have received better than £400 sterling from Mr. Pease's executors, which I have remitted in bills of exchange to Mr. Loring agreeable to your desire, with a request to pay the balance due from you to Mr. Pagan and carry the overplus to the partnership account. Major Barry desires me to present his compliments to you, and inform you he never received your letter, mentioned in mine to have been wrote to him. He has behaved friendly; without his assistance should have been puzzled to procure bills of exchange for New York. Daniel Mason has been very attentive to your interest; he disposed of the rum for you, which he informs me would have turned out much more profitable, were it not for a leakage of fifty or sixty gallons. If you are disposed to speculate further in this way, I would recommend him and Mr. Brindley to your particular notice. Captain Webb of Sandwich has lately come from the Old Colony, and gives a particular account of the welfare of our Plymouth friends. He is bound for New York, with a view to get the command of some vessel either in the transport service or the West India trade. His loyalty and ability are unquestionable. Should he fall in your way, please to notice him. I have the pleasure to acquaint you that your father has obtained leave from their high-mightinesses the Council of Massachusetts Bay to receive the sundry articles sent to him from this place. The bearer hereof, Colonel Cole, has lately had his warrant withdrawn from him; not from any fault, but from his not being able to raise many men. This event has greatly distressed him, and entirely thrown him out of all business. He is confident, should there be an opening into New England, he can complete his [corps?] in the spring. His business to Philadelphia is to solicit a renewal of his warrant. Should it be in your power to serve him, it would greatly oblige him and your friend.¹ I have taken up my quarters at Mrs. Almy's; she is the good, clever woman you represent her. She desires ten thousand compliments, but tells me she is not in advance for

¹ Edward Winslow appears to be still at Philadelphia.

the Miss Millers. Your sister Pen is well, and has wrote you by this opportunity. To her I refer you for the news, politics, tittle-tattle, &c. of this place; and now, my friend, give me leave to ask, How could you express a doubt of my readiness to serve you? The urgency of your request gave me pain. Be assured nothing could give me greater satisfaction than an opportunity to serve you. Compliments to all friends at Philadelphia concludes me

Your friend and kinsman,

PELHAM WINSLOW.

For EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq.

Pelham Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

NEWPORT, June 16, '78.

DEAR SIR, — I wrote you largely by Major Upham, which I presume you have received. Have nothing particular to write at present, only that your draft from Philadelphia of the 5th of March for thirty guineas in favor of Mr. Hutchinson has been lately presented to me and duly honored. Sister Pen¹ is well, and writes by this opportunity. We have heard no news very lately from our Plymouth friends, but are in daily expectation of it.

General Browne desires his particular compliments. Please to accept the same to you and yours from

Your friend and humble servant,

PELHAM WINSLOW.

EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq.

[Addressed, "EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq., New York,
favored by Captain Hatch."]

Francis Green to Edward Winslow, Jr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25, 1779.

DEAR SIR, — Enclosed in a letter from my kinsman, Joshua Winslow, Esq., lately arrived from Boston at Halifax, I received with others a letter unsealed for you, which this serves to cover. I embrace the earliest opportunity of forwarding it.

By an extract from a Boston newspaper of 13th of this month, we find they were steadily watching the motions of your fleet, and determined, if opportunity presented, to effect the destruction of it. It is

¹ He means "your sister Pen."

a favorite object with them, but I flatter myself their expectations will be frustrated by the prudence of our conductors.

That you may succeed in everything is the warm wish of, dear Sir,
Yours, with much esteem,

F. GREEN.¹

[Addressed, "To Colonel EDWARD WINSLOW,
commanding the Associated Loyalists, &c.,
Newport."]

Joanna Winslow to Benjamin Marston.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 15, 1783.

The humanity and friendship, my dear Sir, which you have ever discovered through life towards the unfortunate has induced me to lay claim to your friendship. As a cousin and near friend to Mr. Winslow, I am assured that you will exert your endeavors for me his afflicted widow and his destitute family. I am informed that you are appointed agent in Nova Scotia for the unfortunate ones. I have to request your presenting a memorial to some gentleman in power in mine and children's behalf. I am told by [a] gentleman, my interested friend, that there can be no difficulty in obtaining a grant of land and rations for myself and two little girls if applied for by [a] gentleman of influence. You are well sensible the sacrifices Mr. Winslow made to his loyalty. I was just on the point of going to Nova Scotia when news reached me that a violent fever had ended Mr. Winslow's life, which in a moment crushed every temporal prospect, and sunk me into despair. Should indulgent Heaven permit my brother's return,² my mother is determined with her family to pass the remainder of her days at Port Rossaway.³ I think, could I be indulged with rations and a grant of land, I might with industry support my children *there*. *Here* I have no prospect but beggary, — every article of furniture taken. My peculiarly distressed situation, I hope, will be an apology for the favor I now request. Should it not be in your power to obtain this indulgence, I have not a doubt you will drop a tear of regret at my sufferings.

I am, with every sentiment of esteem, your friend and well-wisher,

JOANNA WINSLOW.⁴

P. S. I have the pleasure of informing you that your beloved sisters,⁵ with their families, are well. I have wrote our worthy Uncle

¹ For a long and interesting notice of Francis Green, a loyalist, see Sabine's *Loyalists*, vol. i. p. 492 *et seq.*

² Her brother Gideon White.

³ Port Roseway, now Shelburne.

⁴ This lady, the widow of Pelham Winslow, died in Plymouth, in 1829.

⁵ Benjamin Marston had three sisters, each married to a Watson. Elizabeth married William Watson; Patience married Elkanah Watson, and Lucia married John Watson. (N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg. vol. iv. p. 303).

Winslow¹ on the subject, as I have no male friends in my brother's absence who can feel for me and my children. I hope you will not think it too presuming.

[Addressed, BENJAMIN MARSTON, Esq., Nova Scotia.²]

Edward Winslow's Commission as Land Agent.

DECEMBER 20, 1783.

Know all men by these presents that I, Henry Edward Fox, Brigadier-General, and late commanding his Majesty's forces in the District of Nova Scotia, have made, ordained, and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain and appoint Edward Winslow, Esq., Muster Master-General of his Majesty's Provincial Forces, and now residing at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia aforesaid, my lawful and sufficient attorney and agent for me, and in my name and behalf to ask, apply for, and solicit of the governor or commander-in-chief of the Province aforesaid, or of any other person or persons authorized to grant the same, any grant or grants of land in this Province or license of location for the same, and also to take or pursue all and every the necessary measures for obtaining the proper and requisite title thereto, and in my name and behalf to locate and settle such lands as may be thus obtained or granted to me in the Province aforesaid; and to pay and advance for me the necessary fees and expenses in procuring or completing such grant or grants; and to deal and intermeddle for me and in my behalf in all matters and things touching the premises as fully to all intents and purposes as I myself might or could do if personally present. I, the said Henry Edward Fox, hereby giving to my said attorney and agent my full power, and ratifying, allowing, and confirming all and whatsoever my said attorney shall or may do by force hereof. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal at Halifax, in the Province aforesaid, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

H. E. Fox.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of

JOHN BRITAIN,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON.

Isaac Winslow to Edward Winslow.

BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1788.

DEAR SIR, — I now forward a letter from our friend Mr. Spooner, which I suppose respects Mr. Marston's bill. The day before, I received a letter from old Mr. Knutton,³ wherein he mentions his son

¹ Edward Winslow, Esq., of Halifax, was her husband's uncle.

² See note 1, p. 231.

³ John Knutton, of Boston, was proscribed and banished in 1778.

having received twenty guineas from you, of which I informed Mr. Spooner, though Mr. Knutton had not remitted the money to me. I now write him to send up the money, as I cannot sell some essence spruce he sent me. I will thank you to mention the matter to young Mr. Knutton, as Spooner is a friendly man. I would have had him have sent the bill to you to remit it.

I had a letter from young Mr. Sewall that you had put Mr. Willard's bond into his hand. I wrote him (Mr. S.) that I had settled the dividend that the Colonel's estate would pay here, which is 77. 18. 8½ on the amount of the bond and interest, and this sum is not worth more than 4/ in the pound. However, I am willing, as I think equitable, it be deducted from the bond (that is, the gross sum of 77. 18. 8½). Will thank you for your assistance and advice herein. Here there is the freest scope given to the operation of debts from home. You will oblige me by letting me be favored with a line, and Mrs. Winslow joins me in love to your mother and sisters. If I can be of service to you here, it will give me pleasure.

I am, with esteem, your friend and kinsman,

ISAAC WINSLOW.¹

Our affectionate regards to Mrs. Winslow.

[Addressed, "HON. EDWARD WINSLOW, Esq.,
Kingsclear, St. John's River, New Brunswick.]

Stephen Miller, Jr., to Colonel Edward Winslow.

BOSTON, NOV. 15, 1792.

[MY] DEAR SIR, — I have waited on the principal Overseer of the Poor in this place for the purpose of knowing the conditions on which I could procure a lad or two for you, but find them as follow, viz.: that they must not go out of the State, must either be taught some mechanical profession, or have twenty pounds when free, and the person who takes them must have a *recommendation from the selectmen of the town*. These circumstances preclude the possibility of procuring any from the almshouse. But you may depend on my best endeavors, sir, to procure some from another quarter, in which, if I succeed, shall inform you. With my best respects to Aunt Winslow, and love to your little family, I am, with much respect,

Your affectionate nephew,

Colonel EDWARD WINSLOW.²

STEPHEN MILLER, Jr.

¹ Was this a son of Dr. Isaac, of Marshfield?

² Colonel Edward Winslow, whom we have designated hitherto as "Jr.," to distinguish him from his father, who died in 1784, settled in New Brunswick after the war, and became a man of influence, holding many important offices in that colony. He died at Fredericton in 1815, aged seventy years. He was one of the founders of the Old Colony Club at Plymouth in 1769, and delivered the first anniversary address of that association, Dec. 22, 1770. Sabine, as above.

Mr. WARREN stated that the letters from Pelham and Joanna Winslow were those of his great-grandfather and great-grandmother, and that Mary, a daughter, married the son of General James Warren, of Plymouth; that the Edward Winslow referred to was a noted and active Tory in Plymouth, frequently referred to in the correspondence of James Warren; and that Marshfield was the home of the Winslows, and a strong Tory town. He said, also, that he had the original commission as Major-General, of John Winslow, signed by Francis Bernard, Governor, in 1762.

Mr. DEANE also laid before the Society a letter from Dr. B. F. De Costa, of New York, in which he says:—

“I enclose with this a copy of a letter obtained last summer while in the southwest of England. The original is preserved in the archives of the old city of Plymouth, the headquarters of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and the point of departure of the Popham Colony, which in 1607 sailed to the Kennebec in two ships, the ‘Gift of God’ and the ‘Mary and John,’ under the command of Captain Popham. In the Journal of the Popham Expedition, as given in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1880, and printed separately, we read that ‘soon after their first arrival’ Captain Robert Davies was despatched in the ‘Mary and John’ to ‘advertise both of their safe arrival and forwardness of their plantation . . . with letters to the Lord Chief Justice, importuning a supply for the most necessary wants in the subsisting of a colony to be sent them betimes the next year.’ In annotating that Journal, the writer called attention (p. 35 *n.*) to the change of style in the composition, and suggested that this part was not the work of the author of the main body of the narrative. It is not stated when the second ship, the ‘Gift of God,’ returned to England; but it is said that when Captain Davies returned the year following, ‘they all embarked in this new arrived ship and in the new pinnace, the “Virginia,” and set sail for England.’ This is all drawn from that part of the Journal which cannot be attributed to any particular writer. The ‘Mary and John,’ instead of returning soon after their arrival, was detained until after Dec. 13, 1607, taking home a letter of that date to the King from Captain Popham. Also, while the Journal (p. 35) says that when Captain Davies arrived the next year, he came ‘with a ship laden full of victuals, arms, instruments, and tools,’ &c., the London letter speaks of the ‘want of good supplies and seconds here’ as forming one cause why ‘it hath not so well succeeded as soe worthy intentions and labors did meritt.’

“This letter, so far as I can see, takes away nothing of the obscurity

which invests the subject of the termination of the Colony, even though the London letter speaks of the 'Colonie' as 'forced to returne.' Evidently there was more or less of misapprehension in regard to the outcome of the Popham Colony, disagreeing as I do with those who think that it utterly came to an end. The letter addressed to the Plymouth people does not speak of it as a complete failure, but as not having succeeded so well as 'soe worthy intentions and labors did meritt.' I believe that when we get the full facts, it will appear that it had an influence that is not now appreciated."

The letter enclosed is from the Council of the Virginia Company to the Corporation of Old Plymouth, dated Feb. 17, 1608 (that is, 1609 N. S.), in which the writers, after referring to the attempts of "divers merchants and gentlemen of the western parts" to establish a plantation in Virginia (that is, in the northern part of Virginia), but which for want of supplies and by reason of the coldness of the climate, etc., had not succeeded, and the colony had been "enforced to return," now propose to those who had shared in the "ill success" of that adventure to join hands and purses with them in the fostering of the southern plantation, which from its fruitful country, the fitness of the place for habitation, the abundance of rich and staple commodities, gives assurance of success. They suggest a conference with Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, to whom they had also written for advice in furtherance of their scheme, offering to admit new-comers on the same terms as original subscribers. Dr. De Costa courteously communicates this letter for the use of the Society, and it is here submitted.

After o^r hartie Comendacons. Having vnderstood of yo^r gen^{all} good disposition towards yo^r advancing of an intended plantacōn in Virginia begun by divers gentlemen and Marchaunts of the Western parts, w^h since for want of good supplies and seconds here, and that the place w^h was possessed there by you: aunswered not those Comodities w^h meight keepe lief in you^r good begynings, it hath not so well succeeded as soe worthy intentions and labours did meritt But by the Coldenes of the Clymate and other Connaturall necessities yo^r Colonie was enforced to retorne: We haue thought fitt nothing doubting that this one ill success hath quenched you^r affections from soe hopefull and

godlye an action to acquaynt yo^r briefly w^h the Progresse of ou^r Colonie the fitnes of the place for habitation and the Comodities that through gods blessing our industries haue discovered vnto vs. W^h though perhapps you haue heard at large yet vppon lesse assurednes and Creaditt then this our informacon: We having sente 3 yeres past and found a safe and navigable Riuer begun to builde and plante 50 myles from the [here some words are illegible, but may be "sea coast"] hereof, haue since yerelie supplied and sent 100 men from whome we haue assurance of a most frutefull countrey for the mayntēnce of mans lief and abundant in rich co^modities safe from any daunger of the Salvages, or other ruyn that maye threaten vs, yf we ioyne freeilie togeather and w^h one Co^mon and patient purse mayneteyne and perfecte ou^r foundations: The staple and certeyne Comodities we haue are Sope, Ashes, Pytch, Tarre, dyes of soundry sorts and rich values, Tymber for all vses, ffyshing for Sturgeon and divers other sorts, w^h is in that Baye more abundant then in any parte of the world knowen to vs, making of Glasse and Iron, and noe vnprobl vnprobable [*sic*] hope of Richer mynes, the assurednes of these besides many other good and publike ends haue made vs resolute to send, in the moneth of March a lardge supplie of 800 men vnder the goverment of the Lord Dela Warr accompanied w^h dyvers knights and gentlemen of extraordinarye rancke and sufficiency [for six lines here a portion of the letter has been torn away, but in no case more than a quarter of a line: the omissions are marked by dots in the proportion of their length] because the greate Chardge in furnishing such a number hardly drawn from o^r single adventures we haue the yo^r Corpora^con of Plymouth to ioyne yo^r indeavors w^h w^h if you please to do, we will vppon yo^r Lres incert you for our Patent, and admytt and receive so many of you as shall adventure 25^{li} in Corpora^con Of w^h to all priviledgs and liberties he shalbe as free, as if he hadd begun w^h vs at the first difficultie. And whereas we haue intreated the Right ho^{ble} the Earle of Pembroke to addresse his lres to his officers in the Staneries, for providing vs 100 mynerall and laboring men we do desire that such adventures as shalbe consented to amonge you maye be disbursed by some officer, chosen among yo^rselues for the providing a Shipp marryners and victuals for 6 monethes for such a number, and tobe readie by the last of march. About w^h tyme we purpose w^h our fleete to put in at yo^r haven, or where els yo^r shall appoynt vs, to take them in our Companye. It wilbe too lardge to discourse more perticularities of this business by lre or to promove w^h many reasons so good and forward inclinations as we hope and receive yo^r to be. And therefore desiring onelie your speedie aunswere of this, and that you will please to conferr w^h S^r fferdinando Gorge and m^r Doctor Sutcliffe Dean of Exon to whome we haue written to

assist yo^u and vs herein we bid you hartelie farewell. London the 17th
of february 1608

Your verie loving freinds

Wm. Brewster

Tho Smythe

J. Evelyn Sandys

Tho Roe

Wm Romeny

To the Right worth our
verie loving freinds the
Mayo^r and Aldermen
of the Towne of Plymouth.

Indorsement on back in another hand:—

“A lre from y^e Councell of Virginia to the Corporation of Plymouth
y^e xvijth of februarie 1608 And the Aunswere to y^e same from y^e
Corporation.”

There is no answer among the Corporation records; but the Corporation did not join in the undertaking.

The foregoing is an exact copy of the original letter from the Council of Virginia in the Muniments of the Plymouth Corporation.

R. N. WORTH.

Mr. DEANE proceeded:—

The intention is expressed in this letter of sending to the colony the next month a large supply of men under the government of Lord Delaware, to be accompanied by divers gentlemen of rank. But Lord Delaware himself did not sail till the following year. The Virginia Company had applied for a new charter, with larger powers and more ample privileges than the former; and probably at the time this letter was written, their plans had been substantially perfected by agreement and their officers appointed, although the new charter bears date three months later, — May 23, 1609. In this char-

ter Lord Delaware is constituted an adventurer and planter ; and Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and Captain Newport were now commissioned by the council leading officers for the colony. Gates, Somers, and Newport, with nine ships and five hundred men, sailed the first of June for Virginia ; but they encountered a fearful hurricane on nearing the coast, the description of which from the pen of Secretary Strachey, as published in Purchas, has become classic as an historic monograph.

By the charter of April 10, 1606, two independent colonies were contemplated. The first, or southern colony, was designed for adventurers in the city of London, and such as would join with them and choose a place of settlement within the determined bounds. The second, or northern colony, was appropriated for the cities of Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, and the western parts of England, and they also were to colonize within prescribed limits. By a royal ordinance a superior governing council was to be resident in London, consisting of forty members selected from among the friends of both colonies.¹

After the failure of the Popham enterprise by the return of the colonists to England, and the branding of the country as unfit to live in, the adventurers became discouraged, the colonization scheme was abandoned, and no doubt the organization of the London Council, by the withdrawal of the friends representing the northern interest from it, was seriously impaired. Gorges himself, after saying that the colonists "all resolved to quit the place, and with one consent to [come] away, by which means all our former hopes were frozen to death," adds that the work was "wholly given over by the body of the adventurers, as well for that they had lost the principal support of the design," — by the deaths of the brothers Popham and Sir John Gilbert, — "as also that the country itself was branded by the return of the plantation as being over cold, and in respect of that not habitable by our na-

¹ Stith, page 37, says that, by the royal ordinance of March 9, 1607, revising the orders of Nov. 20, 1606, "there was a distinction and separation made of the two councils." The orders of 1606 created but one council, twelve in number, resident in London. The ordinance issued four months later enlarged the original council to forty members, and provided that both the northern and southern interests should be represented in it ; that a quorum for business should consist of twelve, and not less than six of each party. (Hening, vol. i. pp. 67, 76.)

tion.”¹ “The arrival of these people here in England,” says the Briefe Relation of the Discovery, &c., of New England, “was a wonderful discouragement to all the first undertakers, in so much as there was no more speech of setting any other plantation in those parts for a long time after.” Captain John Smith, who was on the coast in 1614, six years after the Popham Colony broke up, says: “When I went first to the North part of Virginia where the Western Colony had been planted, it had dissolved itself within a year, and there was not one Christian in all the land,” — he means there was no settlement or colony of Christians there, — “the country being then reputed by your Westerlings a most rocky, barren, desolate desert.”²

But Gorges, in a review of this undertaking many years afterward, says that he himself did not despair in bringing to pass what he had really set his heart upon. But his attempts at colonizing what was afterward known as New England were, for a number of years after this period, a failure.

This letter is signed by Sir William Waad, who was Lieutenant of the Tower; Sir Thomas Smith, for many years Treasurer of the Virginia Company; Edwin Sandys, Knt., the successor of Smith as Treasurer of the Virginia Company; Sir Thomas Roe, Knt.; and Sir William Romney. They represented the southern colony in the London Council, their names being inserted in the King’s orders referred to above;³ and from the indorsement on the letter, it appears to have been regarded as an official communication. They also say that they have written to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, both of whom were members of the Council as representing the northern colony.

The application is made to the Corporation of Plymouth, as though that body had been adventurers in the northern scheme with Gorges and Popham; and they are now solicited to lend their aid to the more promising southern enterprise. Plymouth was the headquarters of the northern interest; Gorges was governor of its fort; and it is quite probable that the

¹ Briefe Narration, pp. 10, 11.

² True Travells, p. 46.

³ In the new organization of the southern colony by the charter of May 25, 1609, a new council was created exclusively for that colony, and these five persons were appointed, or retained, as members in that organization. (See Hening, vol. i. pp. 67, 76.)

prominent men there — its mayors and its aldermen — had personally invested largely in the late adventure, and joined in fitting out the expedition which sailed from that port on the last day of May, 1607, with over one hundred men, to constitute the Popham Colony, of the ill success of which they are now reminded in this letter. The indorsement on the letter says that “the Corporation did not join in the undertaking.”

Mr. BANGS presented to the Society a second “fourth edition” of John Guillim’s “Display of Heraldry,” and explained its publication as follows:—

The author of this celebrated book was born in Herefordshire about 1565; was of Brasenose College at Oxford, and of the College of Arms in London. He died in 1621.

Only one edition of his book, that of 1610, was published in his lifetime. There was a second in 1632, and a third in 1638. In 1660, just after the Restoration, a fourth edition was published; and afterwards another fourth edition, so called, bearing the date of 1660 on the titlepage, but evidently not published so early, as it contains a reference to a grant of arms as late as Dec. 9, 1662. There was a fifth edition in 1679, and a sixth in 1724, — a copy of which is in the Boston Public Library. The Boston Athenæum has a copy of the third edition.

In the titlepage of the second “fourth edition” it is stated that “since the imprinting of this last edition many offensive Coats (to the Loyal party) are exploded;” and after the two dedications, to Charles II. and the Duke of Somerset, comes the following:—

To
The Most Concern’d
the
Nobility
and
Gentry

My Lords and Gentlemen

This inestimable piece of Heraldry, that hath past four Impressions with much approbation, had the unhappy fate in the last, to have a blot in its Escoccheon, viz. The insertion of Oliver’s Creatures; which as no merit could enter them in such a Regiment but Usurpation, so we

have in this fifth Impression exploded them and incerted the Persons, Titles and Dignities of such as his Majesty (since his blessed Restauration) conferred Honour upon ; that so the Corn may be intire, of one Sheaf, and the Grapes of one Vine.

R. B.

[Richard Blome.]

Upon comparing the two impressions it appears that the “ exploded ” are but eighteen in number, and are as follows : —

p. 141. *Roger Hill.* He beareth, Gules, a Cheuron, engrailed, Ermine, between three Garbes, Or, by the name of Hill of Somersetshire, a very ancient Family there, of which is Roger Hill, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

According to Noble,¹ he was named to be one of the Commissioners of the High Court of Justice to try King Charles I., but would not sit as such.

p. 146. *Row.* He beareth, Argent, on a Cheuron, Azure, between three Treefoiles parted per Pale Gules, and Vert, as many Bezants, being the coat of Sir *Henry Row* of *Shakelwell*, of Colonel *Owen Row* & C.

Colonel Owen Row (Roe), a younger brother, descended from Sir Thomas Rowe, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1568, was one of the Company of Massachusetts Bay in 1629; was one of the Regicides, and signed Charles's death-warrant; was Cromwell's Scoutmaster-General, — though Carlyle calls that officer William.

To the notice of him in Young's “Chronicles of Massachusetts,” it may be added that at his trial he confessed and implored mercy, making a sufficiently pusillanimous speech; was convicted, but never sentenced; and sent back to the Tower, where he died Dec. 25, 1661.²

p. 148. *Hon. John Thurloe.* He beareth, Sable, a Cheuron, Ermine, between three Cinquefoyles Or, being the Coat of the honourable *John Thurloe*, Secretary of State.

“One of the expertest Secretaries,” according to Carlyle; had Milton for under-secretary, author of a well-known Col-

¹ Noble's Life of Cromwell, vol. i. p. 433.

² Noble's Lives of the Regicides, vol. ii. p. 150; Rushworth, vol. vii. p. 1426; Carlyle's Cromwell, vol. i. p. 297; Young's Chronicles of Mass. p. 94 and note.

lection of State Papers,—altogether too well known to need much said about him.¹

p. 182. *Tobias Combe*. He beareth, Ermine, three Lyons Passant in Pale, Gules, and is the Coat of *Tobias Combe* of *Helmsted-Bury* in the County of *Hartford* Esquire, whose son and heir *Richard* was Knighted by *Oliver* late Protector.

Said by Noble² to be of “*Felmeaton-Bury*” Herts. *Richard* was knighted August, 1656.

p. 189. *Sir Michael Livesey*. He beareth, Argent, a Lyon Rampant, Gules, between three Trefoyles, Vert, and is the Coat of *Sir Michael Livesey* of *East Church* in the Isle of *Shihey* in the County of Kent, Baronet.

Created July 11, 1627; known during the Protectorate as the “*Plunder Master General of Kent*,” was on the court to try King Charles, and signed his death-warrant, but escaped, and was never heard of more.³

p. 189. *Sherman*. He beareth, Argent, a Lyon Rampant, Sable, between three Holly leaves, Proper, by the name of *Sherman*, of this Family are *Samuel*, *John* and *Edward* (old M^s correction says *Edmond*) sons of *Samuel Sherman* of *Dedham* in *Essex*, originally extracted from *Yazley* in *Suffolk*; Which *Edward Sherman* being of *London*, Merchant, hath marryed *Jane* Daughter of *John Wall* of *Bromley* by *Jane* daughter and Heire of *Sayer*.

The Hon. Roger Sherman, grandfather of our associate the Hon. E. R. Hoar, was of this family.⁴

p. 190. *Kinardsley*. He beareth, Azure, Crusily, a Lyon Rampant, Argent, Armed and Langued, Gules, by the name of *Kinardsley* of *Loxley* in the County of *Salop* which Family was of good note before and at the time of the Conquest a singular Ornament of which is at this time *Clement Kinardsley* of the Wardrobe.

p. 192. *Fines*. He beareth, Sapphire, three Lyons Rampant, Topaz, Armed and Langued, Ruby. This is the Coat of the Right Honourable *William Viscount Say and Seele*, and of his truly noble sons the

¹ Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. ii. p. 73; Noble's *Life of Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 364.

² Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 443.

³ Noble's *Lives of the Regicides*, vol. ii. p. 5; *Rushworth*, vol. vii. p. 1426.

⁴ See N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg. vol. xxiv. pp. 66-158.

Lord *John Fines* and the Lord *Nathaniel Fines*, one of his Highnesse Honourable Counsell, and Commissioner of the Great Seal 1658.

William Fiennes, created by James I. Lord Viscount Say and Seele, thought of coming to America, but was deterred by observing the strength and temper of the Long Parliament. Cromwell appointed him one of his Upper House, but he retired to the Isle of Lundy, and lived there during the Protectorate.

Charles II. made him a Privy Councillor and Lord Privy Seal. He died April 14, 1662, aged eighty. His brother Charles Fines signed the letter aboard the "*Arbella*" April 7, 1630, but never came to this country. Sir Richard Saltonstall¹ was h's kinsman.

His son Nathaniel Fiennes was one of Oliver's lords, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, inclined to the Independents. Being governor for Parliament of Bristol in 1642, he surrendered it to the royalists after only a day's siege, for which he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, but was pardoned. He was Lord Keeper to both Oliver and Richard. Died at Newton-Toney, near Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1669, much neglected and in great obscurity.²

"Nathaniel Fiennes, alias Fines, alias Fenys, as he was once called when condemned to be shot for surrendering Bristol; second son of 'Old Subtlety' Say & Seele; and now" again (11 April 1657) "a busy man and Lord Keeper, opens his broad jaw and short snub-face full of hard sagacity."

His third son, John Fiennes, was also one of Oliver's lords.³

p. 192. *Mildmay*. He beareth, Argent, three Lyons Rampant, Azure, which is the coat of *Mildmay* of *Essex*, a flourishing and very worthy family.

William Mildmay, who graduated at Harvard in 1647, was a son of Sir Henry Mildmay of Graces, in Essex, who was own cousin to our Governor John Winthrop, being the second son

¹ Young's *Chronicles of Mass.* p. 298; Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 377; Nugent's *Memorials of Hampden*, vol. ii. p. 26.

² Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 371; *Harleian Mis.* vol. vi. p. 489; Lord Nugent's *Memorials of Hampden*, vol. ii. p. 29 (with portrait); Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. ii. p. 287.

³ Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 402; *Harleian Mis.* vol. vi. p. 503.

of Sir Thomas Mildmay, Knt., of Springfield Barnes, and of Agnes (according to Burke) or Alice (according to Whitmore) Winthrop, daughter of Adam (2d) Winthrop. The father of Sir Thomas was William, of Springfield Barnes, who married Agnes (Sharpe) Winthrop, widow of Adam 2d.

Sir Henry Mildmay the Regicide was second cousin to Sir Henry of Graces, being the son (according to Burke) of Humphrey of Danbury, and grandson of Walter of Apethorpe,¹ brother of William of Springfield Barnes aforesaid. (Noble says he was son of Sir Thomas by Frances, daughter of Henry Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex.) Though he sat in the High Court seven days, he was not executed, but condemned to stand under the gallows with a rope about his neck. Pepys saw the sled waiting to take him there one Monday morning. Savage says that William (H. C., 1647) "ranked lowest in his class, yet had his A.M. in regular course," as if he supposed that rank was then according to scholarship, not social position, as Sibley says.² If Sibley is right, it gives an exalted idea of the social position of the members of the class of 1647 to find the son of an English country gentleman of ancient family and knightly rank lowest on the list.³

p. 192. *Hon. John Lisle*. He beareth, Topaz, on a Chief Sapphire, three Lyons Rampant of the first. This is the coat of the right honourable *John Lisle*, Commissioner of the great Seale of *England* 1658.

Of the family of John de Insula Vecta (of the Isle of Wight); summoned by that name to the House of Lords in the reign of King Edward II.; son of Sir William Lisle, of the Isle of Wight, Knt., bred to the law; sat for Winchester 15th and 16th Charles I.; became a colonel in the army, and sat in the High Court of Justice at the trial of the king. Noble says he signed the death-warrant, but I do not find his name in Rushworth's list. He was president of Cromwell's High Court of Justice and one of his lords; retired to the

¹ Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and of the Exchequer, founder in 1584 of Emmanuel College; died May 31, 1589 (Burke says wrongly 1576). Wilson's *Memorabilia Cantabrigiæ*, p. 286; Tercentenary Festival of Emmanuel, p. 57.

² Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc. vol. viii. p. 32.

³ Savage's Gen Dict. "Mildmay;" Noble's *Regicides*, vol. ii. p. 69; Burke's *Peerage and Baronage* (ed. 1881), "Mildmay;" Drake's *Boston*, p. 72; N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg. vol. xviii. p. 182; Pepys, vol. ii. p. 187.

Continent, was proscribed, and his estates confiscated. Three Irish ruffians shot him dead as he was going to church at Lausanne.

His widow, the Lady Alicia Lisle, was tried by Jeffries in 1685 for concealing persons concerned in Monmouth's Rebellion, and sentenced to be hung, but "in respect of her gentility" was only beheaded.

His daughter Bridget married the Rev. Leonard Hoar, President of Harvard College.¹

p. 193. *Sprignall*. He beareth, Gules, two Bars Gemelles, in Chief a Lyon Passant, Or, which was the Coat of Sir *Richard Sprignall* of *Highgate* in the County of *Middlesex*, Baronet, late deceased, Father of Sir Robert Sprignall, Baronet, living 1659.

This coat was "exploded" probably because Sir Richard Sprignall married Ann, daughter of Sir Michael Livesey the Regicide, as stated in Noble's "Lives of the Regicides," vol. ii. p. 5, where Sir Richard Sprignall is said to be of Coppenhorpe in Yorkshire, and to have been created baronet by Charles I. in 1641.

This coat reappears in the sixth edition of Guillim, p. 171, and is said there to have been granted in 1639.

p. 193. *Steele*. He beareth, Or, a Bend, Compony, Ermine & Sable, between two Lyons heads erased, Sable, on a Chief of the last three Billets, Argent, and is the bearing of the Right Honorable *William Steele* late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and now Lord Chancellor of the Kingdome of Ireland.

One of Oliver's lords.²

p. 199. *Disborow*. He beareth, Argent, a Fesse between three Bears heads couped, Sable, muffed, Or, which is the Coat of the Honourable Lord *John Disborow*, one of his Highnesse Privy Counsell, and Generall at Sea, and Major Generall of the West.

Cromwell's well-known brother-in-law and one of his lords.³

¹ Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 373; *Harleian Mis.* vol. vi. p. 494; Noble's *Lives of the Regicides*, Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. vol. viii. 4th series, p. 571, note; vol. v. 5th series, p. 104; vol. vi. 5th series, p. 8*.

² Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 396.

³ Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. ii. p. 274; *Harleian Mis.* vol. vi. p. 490.

p. 224. *Whitlock*. He beareth, Azure, a *Cheuron engrailed*, between three *Falcons* or *Sparhawks*, Or. This is the Coat Armour of the Right Honorable *Bulstrode Whitlock*, one of the Commissioners of the *Great Seal*, And now of the *Treasureship* of his Highnesse, 1658.

This is Carlyle's "learned" *Bulstrode*, "dull" *Bulstrode*, "whose qualities are always fat and good." One of Oliver's lords; author of "Memorials of English Affairs," "Journal of the Swedish Embassy," etc.¹

p. 225. *Sleigh*. He beareth, Gules, a *Cheuron embattiled*, between three Owles, Argent, by the name of *Sleigh of London*, and was the Coat of *Edmund Sleigh*, Sheriff of London, 1654, whose Widow is now wife of the Honourable John Ireton Lord Mayor.

This connection accounts for the "explosion" of the coat.

p. 228. *Christmas*. He beareth, Gules, on a Fesse counter *battilee*, Or, three Choughs, Proper, by the name of *Christmas*, and is the Coat-armour of *William* and *Robert Christmas* of *London* Merchant Adventurers.

Possibly one of these was Pepys's old schoolfellow:—

"Here dined with us two or three more country gentlemen; among the rest Mr. Christmas, my old schoolfellow, with whom I had much talk. He did remember that I was a great Roundhead when I was a boy, and I was much afraid that he would have remembered the words that I said the day the King was beheaded (that, were I to preach upon him, my text should be—'The memory of the wicked shall rot'); but I found afterwards that he did go away from school before that time."²

p. 256. *Wheeler*. He beareth, Or, a *Cheuron* between three Leopards heads, Sable, by the name of *Wheeler*, and is the coat of Sir *William Wheeler*, knighted by Oliver, late Lord Protector 25 Aug. 1657.

Member in the Long Parliament for Westbury; created a baronet Aug. 11, 1660, being then member for Queenborough. He occurs several times in Pepys,—Lord Sandwich trying

¹ Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 385; *Harleian Mis.* vol. vi. p. 494.

² *Pepys* (Bright's ed.), vol. i. p. 267.

to borrow money of him, dining with him, etc. This coat reappears in the sixth edition of Guillim, p. 260.¹

p. 293. *Clepole*. He beareth, Topaz, a Cheuron, Saphire, between three Heurts.² This is the Coat of Sir *John Clepole*, Knight and Baronet, Clerk of the Haniper, Father of *John Clepole*, Esquire, Master of the Horse, who married *Elizabeth*, Second Daughter of *Oliver*, late Lord Protector.

Husband of Oliver's favorite daughter; an inoffensive man; was not disturbed after the Restoration, and lived until 1688.

This coat was granted in 1588 to James Claypole, then a yeoman; reappears in the sixth edition of Guillim, p. 357, and is borne now by the Clepoles of Norborough.³

None of the exploded coats are in the third edition of Guillim; three reappear in the sixth edition; and *all*, except Thurloe, are in Burke's "General Armory" (edition of 1843) as borne by families of their respective names, — Sherman, Steele, and Christmas, — with slight differences.

To the eighteen should, I think, be added the following, although in the Society's copy it appears; but on a *second* page 115, uncolored, and evidently inserted by accident, the name being also omitted from the Index.

p. 115. *Haynes*. He beareth, Argent, three Crescents parted paly wavy Gules, Azure, by the name of *Haynes* which Family is not a little splendid by the actions of two persons of it, Father and Son, whose conduct and management of their commands at *Jamaica* where the noble Colonel unfortunately though honorably fell, and lately at *Dunkirke*, by the Son, may not sleep in oblivion.

Major-General Haynes was second in command at Jamaica. He was killed in action April 26, 1655. "During the action he was at one time engaged with no less than eight of the enemy, one of whom he slew, and desperately wounded the rest. A little before his death he cried out that if only six brave fellows would stand by him, he would soon force the enemy to retreat. But not a man came to his assistance, and, having

¹ Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 444; Pepys (Bright's ed.), vol. iii. pp. 107, 118, 121, 130, 131, 226.

² "Heurt" is "Whortleberry." (Guillim.)

³ Noble's *Cromwell*, vol. ii. p. 370; Pepys (Bright's ed.), vol. i. p. 224.

received a mortal thrust from a lance, he fell like an old Roman, covered with wounds and glory." The enemy numbered three hundred, mostly negroes and mulattoes. "Captain Haynes, son to the Major-General, at the head of twenty horse totally dispersed them, without loss of a man, and rescued his father's dead body."

This coat is the same as that granted in 1578 to Nicholas Haynes, grandfather of John Haynes, Governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut (born 1594; died March 1, 1653-4, at Hartford, Connecticut).

The Major-General who fell at Jamaica was therefore of the Governor's kin, and *may* have been his younger brother Emanuell.¹

Mr. APPLETON presented to the Society an original letter relating to the Flag of Fort McHenry, from which letter Admiral Preble obtained facts for the second edition of his work on "Our Flag;" and a copy of "Land League Songs" by Miss Fanny Parnell, which was presented to him by the authoress.

It was announced that the next meeting of the Society would be held on the third Thursday of April, the 15th, at noon, the Governor having designated the second Thursday of that month as Fast Day.

¹ Long's History of Jamaica, vol. i. pp. 230, 231; N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg. vol. xxiv. pp. 126, 423.